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A house-to-house campaign will be inaugurated, and a general cleaning up of yards and alleys will be the result. Each captain has been instructed to carry out the rules for mosquito destruction.

I think that in two or three days we will have a very clean city. It is remarkably healthy for this season of the year. There has been no yellow fever here. Some so-called suspicious cases have been diagnosed intermittent malarial fever.

*Report from Charleston, S. C.—Ten days' absence from yellow-fever infected localities required for entry into city.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sams reports, August 4, as follows:

The time of absence from yellow-fever infected localities, before admission to this city, has been increased by the local health authorities, from five days, as previously required, to a period of ten days, and a more rigid inspection of shipping from north as well as south has been instituted.

#### AMENDMENT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR FRUIT VESSELS.

[Department Circular No. 88, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1905.

*To United States consular officers, masters, and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, National, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:*

The provisions of Department Circular No. 25, March 24, 1904, permitting vessels from foreign ports with perishable cargoes of fruit to enter southern ports of the United States without detention, shall not apply to vessels engaged in the fruit trade which, en route from or to the United States, enter at ports that are not fruit ports and which are infected with yellow fever.

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General.*

Approved:

L. M. SHAW,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

#### AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

[Department Circular No. 25, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, 1905.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, August 17, 1905.

*To medical officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:*

The following amendments are hereby made to the interstate quarantine regulations promulgated by this Department September 27, 1894, said regulations and amendments being in accordance with section 3, act of Congress approved February 15, 1893:

#### ARTICLE IV.—Yellow fever.

Article IV is amended so that the several paragraphs shall read as follows:

“(1) Localities infected with yellow fever, and localities contiguous thereto, should be depopulated as rapidly and as completely as possible, so far as the same can be

safely done, persons from noninfected localities who have not been exposed to infection being allowed to leave without detention. Those who have been exposed or who come from infected localities shall be required to undergo a period of detention and observation of six full days from the date of last exposure in a camp of probation or other designated place.

"Articles capable of conveying infection shall not be transported to noninfected localities without disinfection.

"(2) Persons who have been exposed may be permitted to proceed without detention to localities incapable of becoming infected and whose authorities are willing to receive them, and after arrangements have been perfected, to the satisfaction of the proper health officer, for their detention in said localities for a period of six days from last possible exposure to infection.

"(3) The suspects who are isolated as required by paragraph (1), Article III, shall be kept free from all possibility of infection.

"(4) So far as possible, the sick should be removed to a central hospital for treatment, and before removal, en route to and at the hospital, should be screened with mosquito netting to prevent access of mosquitoes.

"(5) Buildings in which yellow fever has occurred, and localities believed to be infected with said disease, must be disinfected by the methods hereinafter provided.

"(6) As soon as the disease becomes epidemic, the railroad trains carrying persons allowed to depart from a city or place infected with yellow fever shall be under medical supervision.

"(7) Common carriers from the infected districts, or believed to be carrying persons and articles capable of conveying infection, shall be subject to a sanitary inspection, and such persons and articles shall not be allowed to proceed except as provided for by paragraphs (1) and (2).

(8) This paragraph is annulled.

#### ARTICLE V.—*Disinfection—For yellow fever.*

Paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article V are hereby annulled, and the following substituted therefor:

"(4) An infected house, apartment, or inclosed space is one containing mosquitoes of the genus *Stegomyia fasciata*, which have become infected by biting a patient suffering with yellow fever during the first three days of the disease. For the destruction of mosquitoes in an infected house, apartment, or inclosed space one or both of the following methods shall be employed:

"(a) By burning in the room or inclosed space sulphur in the proportion of two (2) pounds per 1,000 cubic feet, the time of exposure to be two (2) hours and the room or inclosed space to be tightly closed prior to the ignition of the sulphur; or

"(b) By burning pyrethrum powder in the proportion of one (1) pound per 1,000 cubic feet, the time of exposure to be two (2) hours and the room or inclosed space to be tightly closed prior to the ignition of the powder. In the employment of this method it should be borne in mind that the smoke of pyrethrum is simply stupefying to the mosquitoes, and at the conclusion of the process the insects should be swept up and burned.

"(5) All weeds, grass, and bushes around premises infected with yellow fever must be removed, since they afford hiding places for mosquitoes, and all receptacles which may contain water must be removed, oiled, screened, or frequently emptied, since they attract and furnish breeding places for these insects.

"L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*"